

(4) Code No. : C-292

Q.2 Find the radius of curvature at the point (r,) to the curve $r^n = a^n \sin n$.

OR

Find the intervals for which the following curves are concave upwards or downwards:

Q.3 If $u = x+y-z$, $v = x-y+z$, then show that

$$\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = 0$$

OR

If $u = xf(x+y) + y\Phi(x+y)$, then prove that

Q.4 Evaluate $\int \frac{2x+5}{\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}} dx$.

OR

Prove that $\int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$.

Q.5 When the region of integration R is the triangle bounded by $y = 0$, $y = x$ and $x = 1$, show that.

$$\iint_R \sqrt{4x^2 - y^2} \cdot dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

OR

Trace the curve $ay^2 = x^2 (a-x)$ and show that area of its loop is

$$\frac{8a^2}{15}$$

Roll No.....

Total No. of Sections : 03

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Code No. : C-292

Annual Examination - 2018

BCA - Part II

BCA - 201

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper - II

DIFFERENTIATION AND INTEGRATION

Max.Marks : 50

Min.Marks : 20

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 7z - 1 = 0$$

Section 'A', containing 10 very short-answer-type questions, is compulsory. Section 'B' consists of short answer type questions and Section 'C' consists of long answer type questions. Section 'A' has to be solved first.

Section - 'A'

Answer the following very short-answer-type questions : (1×10=10)

- Q.1 Write the n^{th} derivative of .
- Q.2 Write the statement of Maclaurin's theorem.
- Q.3 Find the asymptotes parallel to x-axis to the curve
- Q.4 Show that the curve $y = e^x$ is concave upwards everywhere.

P.T.O.

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Q.5 If $f(x,y) = 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2$, find $f_y(1, 2)$.

Q.6 Find the directional derivative of $\frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ at the point (1,1,1)

in the directions : $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(i + j)$.

Q.7 Find the value of $\int_0^1 x \cos x \, dx$.

Q.8 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos \theta} r \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta$.

Q.9 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos \theta} r \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta$.

Q.10 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y) \, dx \, dy$.

Section - 'B'

Answer the following questions: (3 5=15)

Q.1 Verify Lagrange's mean value theorem for the function $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$ in the interval [2,4].

OR

If $y = \sin x$, then prove that $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + 4y = 0$.

Q.2 Find all the asymptotes of the curve $xy^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

OR

Prove that the radius of curvature of the point (x,y) of the catenary $y = c \cosh \frac{x}{c}$ is $\frac{c^2}{y}$.

Q.3 If $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 6x$, then prove that $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = 6$.

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OR

Find the directional derivative of $\frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ in the direction of the vector $3i - 4j + 2k$ at the point (2,-1,3).

Q.4 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \log(\tan x) \, dx$.

OR

Find the value of $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \log(\tan x) \, dx$.

Q.5 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \log(\tan x) \, dx$.

OR
Find the area of the position of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ included between the x-axis, the ordinate $x=2a$ and the latus-rectum.

Section - 'C'

Answer the following questions : (5 x 5=25)

Q.1 If $y = e^{\tan^{-1} x}$ then prove that $(1+x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$.

OR

If $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 6x$ then find the value of θ when $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = 6$.

P.T.O.